OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

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To JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *Esq*;

SIR,

IN the Introduction to your Journal of the 2d ult. you say very honestly, that your Paper shall be always open to communicate whatever may conduce to serve the present Establishment; this, therefore, waits on you to desire you will usher into the World the following Observations, which, 'tis hoped, may be of some Use.

——— *Scelera ipsa nefasque*
Hac mercede placent?

WHEN People act directly contrary to the Laws of the Land, to the Dictates of Conscience and Religion, that is, to the several Duties they owe their Country, in Violation of all Oaths and Obligations whatsoever to that Government whose Protection they enjoy; that is, when they, at one rash Leap, quit all Title to *Christianity* and every Bond of social Duty, we are apt to enquire into the Cause that hath thus strangely tempted them to divest themselves of every Grace that can adorn *Humanity*.

This must be apply'd to those *of some Condition in Life*, who have abjured and *re-abjured* the *Pretender* and *Popery*, and yet have taken Arms in direct Opposition to their own repeated Obligations: The Catholics have the Cloak of their Religion to cover their *civil Apostacy*, these have no Covering.

Let us, however, consider what Pretences they may set up; let us enquire into the private Reasons that may have induced them to throw themselves into this deplorable Situation: We may be assured, that their Defection was owing at first to their being absolute Slaves to their Passions, —— Envy and Malice to their Superiors, piqued by Revenge, stimulated by a senseless Ambition, or urged by some delusive Imagination of bettering a broken Fortune, and making their Circumstances more easy; —— whatever their Hopes may be, we will, in this Paper, talk first upon this last Motive *Interest*, for that must principally be supposed to bind them.

In the first Place, they must pay their Compliments to this their new Master with some Disadvantage. Surely, as they bring the Testimonials of Perjury and Ingratitude to recommend themselves to his Favour, will this *Vice-Pretender*, do they conceive, give Credit to Wretches like these? Creatures, that have professedly destroy'd all Confidence and Faith that can be between Man and Man: Can they propose to him any Security that they have not already broken through? What Security can they give him that they did not give his *Grandfather*? Will he not treat them as Men of such detestable Principles deserve to be treated? And lastly, if their new Master should succeed, these Traitors would be look'd upon as the lowest in the Creation; if not, as blushless as they may be by Complexion, they are not surely so immodest as to conceive they can be intitled to Mercy.

Human Nature starts and recoils at Breach of Faith and Perfidy; an *Hotentot* as soon as he could conceive it would resent it; the wild *Indian* by a small Light of Nature, with the faintest Glimmering of Reason, abhors it; even in the brute Creation there are Instances innumerable of the most amiable Gratitude and Fidelity.

If some of these Men, and some such there are, pretend they act out of Conscience, and believe that *James* the Second, could by no Act of his, either quit or forfeit his Title, and that the Pretender as his Son hath an *indefeasible hereditary Right*, tho' they for many Years, tho' they have frequently sworn Allegiance to his *Majesty*, and abjured this Pretender: Can there be a more infamous Character? No private Robber or Assassin can rise to this Degree of Villany; in short, your abjuring *Jacobites* are a strange Sort of monstrous Idiots who rebel only to be Slaves.

Now let us talk a little with those Gentlemen, who may be urged to Rebellion by Envy or Malice, piqued by Revenge, or stimulated by Ambition.

In the first Place, they must give me Leave to say, that no Cause whatever (much less any ignoble Passion) can justify a Man for taking Arms against *his Country*; it is a most unnatural *Impiety*, 'tis *Parricide*, and the highest Breach of the Laws of civil Society. This we shall be convinced is true if we consider a little.——Should every Man imagine he hath a Right *to do what seemeth best in his own Eyes*, and to put this wild Imagination of his in Practice, there would be an End at once of all Policy, Trust, Subordination, regular Society, and *Virtue* itself, and *Liberty* would immediately be converted into *Licentiousness*.

The principal Reason why Government or Society was at first, and is now established, was to prevent this Disorder, and to protect Mankind against one another. For this Purpose, they bound themselves, by certain inviolable Rules, which they call'd Laws, and the perpetual *Guardians* of these Laws, were the *Magistrates*, who, by Agreement of the Society, had Power given them to punish those who violated these Laws. Had it been otherwise, there might have been as many *arbitrary Governments* as *arbitrary Heads*, and these would either have destroy'd all Laws, or resolved to govern themselves, and live according to their own capricious Humours. Therefore a *good Citizen*, tho' he should be wronged, unjustly punished, ill treated, or even banished by his *Country*, ought by all Means, it is absolutely his Duty, to submit and obey, his Country is still to have his first Regard. If in Exile, he should be always ready, when call'd upon, to return, to defend her, and, if there be Occasion, to die for her. It is to be observed, that all political Writers, who have treated upon Government, make this Duty stronger and superior to that which we owe our Parents, or any other relative Considerations; since, without this, there can be *no fixed and regular Society*.

History abounds in Examples which confirm the Truth of what I have here laid down.

Themistocles, piqued at the hard Usage he had receiv'd from his Countrymen the *Athenians*, fled to the King of *Persia*, their profess'd Enemy: But, upon Reflection of this great Failure in the Duty he owed to his Country, he could bear Life no longer, and swallow'd Poison to get rid of the Consciousness of his Crime.

The great *Scipio*, the *Conqueror* of *Affrick*, having received very unworthy Treatment from his Country *Rome*, (his Brother being falsly accus'd of Corruption, or the *Crimen Peculatus*, in the War against *Antiochus*) retired to *Lentenum*, where he spent in Solitude the Remainder of his Days, unable to live in his native Country, and quite as unable to act *contrary to his Duty* to her.

Camillus was ungratefully driven out of *Rome* by the Citizens; the *Gauls* soon after invaded and sack'd the City; the young Men fled to the *Capitol*, and defended themselves there: The Patricians were massacred by the barbarous Enemy. *Camillus* was then in a neighbouring Town of *Italy*, but struck with the Misery of his Country, he immediately arm'd as many of the Countrymen as he could get together, he march'd directly to *Rome*, he was inform'd the *Gauls* were in full Security enjoying their new Conquests, and inebriated with Sleep and Wine, he attacked them in the Middle of the Night, and made a great Slaughter of the *barbarous Enemy*. The Citizens, like People risen from the Dead, came immediately and joined him, and declared him *Dictator*; but he told them he could, by no Means, receive this Honour until he had obtained the Assent of the young *Patricians* who defended the *Capitol*, and who were then the *only true Representatives* of the *Republick*, he was by them elected *Dictator*, and soon after drove the Invaders out of *Italy*.

In this last Instance, we see this great Man did not think he was at Liberty to act as *Dictator*, 'till he had been, *according to the Laws*, properly authorized.

What I endeavour to inculcate is, That every Action of any Citizen, in the least contrary to the Laws of the Society, is criminal, and ought to be strictly guarded against by a virtuous Man. What then shall we say of those who not only break thro' all the Laws of their Country, but take Arms against her, and endeavour by all in their Power to enslave and fetter their Fellow Subjects, and break down every Fence which the Wisdom of our Ancestors had raised against *Popery* and arbitrary Power, and to let in upon us at once all the Horrors of Slavery and Superstition.

And now, perhaps, I may be asked, am I so vain to imagine by any Arguments I can use to prevail upon these abandoned Wretches to quit their iniquitous Purposes? It may be not, but Reason and Truth may prevent some not as yet fully determined, or deter, or inlighten others; however, I enjoy the pleasing Consciousness of having endeavoured to do what Good I can at this dangerous Conjuncture, and throw in *my Mite* to the Service of *my Country*.

I am yours,

ANGLIC[illegible]

P. S. *The glorious Spirit that hath at this Time risen thro' the whole Nation is justly applauded by all [illegible] abroad, and must be greatly dreaded by our Enemies; but it is extremely wonderful that amidst [illegible] scriptions, &c. in every City and County in Support*

Government, we hear as yet nothing of this kind offer'd from their Hold evil, however Employments and Pensions, as they often do Encouragements from the Government to make them cease to be quite exempted from any Service of this Kind. Many Gentlemen therefore, as an Encouragement to our present happy Establishment, hope to see a Subscription set on foot, wherein the Placemen and Pensioners should voluntarily apply half their annual Incomes to the Public in the Service of the Government, at this juncture, otherwise, we hope, from the Wisdom and Justice of Parliament, that they will very soon be obliged to it by a Special Law for that purpose.

ORESTES to PYLADES.

O Betray'd by Malice and inhuman Foes,
Robb'd by falle Friend more treacherous than those,
By all forsaken, and forsaking all,
In Exile wand'ring I enjoy'd my Fall:
The Mind, unconscious of th' imputed Crime,
Serene, tranquil, with the Flow of Time.
All Injuries trivial light'ned away,
Yet mourn'd o'er Justice flagrant in Decay.
'Till into Fangs and Claws, at last, trepann'd,
(Who can the Friend and Foe contend withstand)
I urg'd the Throne against perverted Laws;
Ecbetard, Sorcel attended on my Cause,
My gracious Sovereign, clement, good, and just,
Stretch'd for his Hand, and sav'd me from the Dust,
Confine'd deceit'd the Imprecations call,
And to relieve, him'd Mortally fall;
Confirm'd the quibbling Rules and Forms which bind
A learned J——ge against Righteous Mind;
While prepoffeft, Reaches dull, subtetter'd Tools,
Are left at large to vex by erring Rules:
Edwards of Bench Inborn, Antonine!
The Mock of Justice and Disgrace of Truth.
Truth found, his Royal Pleasure did dispute
With several Forms for malic'd Innocence;
Magnanimously good, would be obey'd,
And read, by Craft, his Will should be delay'd,
A second Mandate paid, for Bail, in Hand,
Fit of the Kind e'er known in *Britih* Land;
Who presidentless fell by Lawle's Charge,
He did without a President enlarge.
With Royal Favour thus distinct, beyond
What any injur'd Subject ever found,
Grateful, my Heart to great Returns aspires,
My Soul is kindl'd with resistless Fires;
Prone to his Service ev'ry Impulse tends,
T'oppose his Foes, and join his gallant Friends.
The Royal Hunters, and their active Chief,
To Danger prompt me, negligent of Life.
Scour o'er the Plain, the close Defile explore,
Skirmish, surprize, and intercept the Store;
Beat Quarters up, and straggling Parties rout,
And keep the vagrant Foe to discipline;
Around them set the frighten'd Country free,
So plan'ning might impracticable be.
Not thus alone these bold Disturbers hunt,
But in the Field to Tilt them in the Front
Oh! for that glorious Day! to face the Foe,
With Rage indignant my Progenitors glow.
Full of one brave, one noble, vast Design,
My King's the Glory for the Danger mine;
Eager my Eye should fright out the Youth,
Foe to my Country, to my King, and Truth;
Determin'd, mark him, 'till my dying Hand,
Should lay him prostrate on the hostile Sand,
By one auspicious Blow decide the Day,
Or greatly perish in the bold Essay.
Come then, my Friend, be Part in the War,
See King and Country in my Arms secure,
Inseparable ever be their Good,
Like Man and Wife, the self-same Flesh and Blood.
But I fall, by grateful Impulse led,
Oh! tell my King how faithfully I bled;
Expos'd to Danger ev'ry glorious Hour,
Dying, declare I was given to die for him,
And Life, inactive, now the worst and greatest Crime.

LONDON.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. By Advices from Deal, of the 28th, the Crew of the Ship brought in thither by the Sheerneſs, were all sent to Dover Caſtle, and the remaining Priſoners diſtributed in the ſeveral Men of War in Admiral Vernon's Squadron. By the Accounts that ſome amongſt them gave, they ſailed from Dunkirk, bound for Scotland, with two more Tranſports in Company, but were ſeparated by bad Weather; that the Prize came on the Coaſt of Scotland, but being chaſed by a Man of War, put to Sea, and was taken by the Sheerneſs ſome Days after. Amongſt the Priſoners, there appear to be ſome Engliſh, who were taken Priſoners the laſt Campaign in Flanders, and were afterwards inveigled into the French Service. There are alſo ſome Deſerters from the Scotch Regiments in the Dutch Service, and ſeveral Scotch and Iriſh Men, and alſo ſome French Men.

Liſt of the principal Priſoners, as their Names were given in by themſelves.

	Regiment.
Mr Radcliffe, call'd Earl of Derwentwater, Captain in	Dillon's.
Mr Radcliffe, ſaid to be Son of the former, Captain in	Dillon's.
Robert Cameron, Capt. reformed in	Ruthe's
Thomas Nairn, Son to Lord Nairn Full Lieutenant in	Ld J. Drummond's.
Sam. Cameron, Second Lieutenant in	Ld J Drummond's.
Patrick Fitzgerald, Captain in	Buckley's.
James Ohanlow, Captain in	Berwick.
William Fitzgerald, Second Lieutenant in	Buckley's.
Corn M'Carty, Enſign in	Buckley's.
Alexander Baillie, Captain in	Ld. J. Drummond's.
Alexander M'Donald, Captain in	Ld J Drummond's.
Adam Urquhart, Lieutenant in	Ld J Drummond's
Lewis Shee, Captain in	Ruthe's.
Thomas Renally, Lieutenant in	Lawley's.
John Riley, Lieutenant in	Buckley's
Murdock Gennis, Captain in	Dillon's.
James Seaton, Captain in	Ruthe's.
Edward Dunn, Lieutenant in	Ruthe's.
Merſeil Devant, Lieutenant in	Saintonge's.
Edmund Riley, Lieutenant in	Dillon's.
Robert Grace, Captain reformed in	Lally's
Clement M'Dermer, Equerry to the Perſon call'd Ld. Derwentwater	

N. B. The Ship taken by the Sheerneſs Privateer was formerly called the Sole, but the Name ſhe now goes by is the Eſperance.

Whitehall Dec 1. By Letters from Newcaſtle, of the 28th paſt, there is Advice, that Capt Thomas, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop the Saſhfh, who was arrived there from Liverpool, having ſeen a large Ship off Buccarneſs on Tueſday laſt, had come to near her, that he fired a Broadſide at her, and drove her among the Rocks at Peterhead, but could not follow her, the Wind blowing very hard. That he had next Morning ſpoke with a Fiſhing Boat, with four Men, who had been on board the ſaid Ship, who told him that ſhe had four Companies of Lord John Drummond's Regiment on board, all dreſs'd in Red, and ſpoke Engliſh; and that nine Sail more all from France, with Soldiers, landed at Stonehive and Montroſs upon the 22d.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. An Expreſs is arrived from Marſhal Wade, with Letters of the 28th from Perſbridge, where his Army was then encamped, with Advice, that he was upon his March through Yorkſhire into Lancaſhire, and would be on Tueſday the 3d Inſtant at Wetherby.

Whitehall, Dec. 2. Letters from Inverneſs of the 14th of November brings Advice, that Lord Loudon, having with him a conſiderable Force, conſiſting of part of his own Regiment, and ſeveral of the Monro's, Lord Sutherland's, Mr. Grant's, and Lord Rea's People, and 400 of the Macleods from the Iſle of Sky, and having received the Arms and Money brought by his Majeſty's Sloop the Saſhfh, was preparing to ſet out to quell the Commotions in that Neighbourhood, to ſupply the Garriſons with ſuch Neceſſaries as they might have Occaſion for, and to prevent Lord Lewis Gordon, who was lately come from the North, from giving any further Diſturbance. The ſaid Letters add, that beſides the Gentlemen above named, the greateſt Zeal had been ſhewn for the Support of his Majeſty's Government, by the Lord Fortroſe and Sir Alexander Macdonald.

Whitehall, Dec. 2. By Advices from Lancaſhire of the 30th paſt, the whole Body of the Rebels was in and about Manchester that Day, and their Artillery was expected. A Report prevailed ſtrongly there, as if they would endeavour to ſlip through Derbyſhire or Nottinghamſhire, and to avoid the Duke of Cumberland's Army. The firſt Battalion of Guards arrived at Litchfield that Morning, without loſing a Man, either by Sickneſs or any other Accident; and the two other Battalions were expected there the next Day. Handaſyde's Regiment was to be at Tamworth the ſame Day. The Duke of Bedford's Regiment marched into Lutenfield, part on the 29th at Night, and part the next Morning. Letters from Leeke in Staffordſhire of the 30th of November, takes Notice, that they had not then heard of any advanced Parties of the Rebels being got on this Side Manchester.

Whitehall, Dec. 3. There are Letters received to Day, which mention that the main Body of the Rebel Army marched from Manchester on Sunday Morning laſt. That one part of them had taken the Road to Stockport, and the other, that to Knotsford; but that it was ſuppoſed they would join, and go altogether the latter Road.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

Whitehall, Dec. 4. Letters from Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire, of the 30th paſt, bring Accounts, that about 200 of the Rebels had that Day come to a Paſs three Miles from Manchester, leading to Knotsford, and had made a ſort of Bridge over the River, by filling it with Trees that they had fell'd, and had advanced to Altringham: That 55 had the ſame Day croſſed the River at Gatley Ford to Cheadle, two Miles from Stockport, and had returned directly after to Manchester by Cheadle Ford: That 10 had croſſed the Ford at Stockport that Afternoon, ſtaid there about half an Hour, gave out that they ſhould bring a large Body of Forces to Stockport that Night, and that they had inflicted great Numbers of Men at Manchester, to which Place they returned. They had 16 Pieces of Cannon at Manchester, great Numbers of covered Waggons, and near 100 Horſes laden. They talk'd differently about the Route they intended to take; ſome giving out they ſhould march forthwith to Cheſter, and others into Derbyſhire. The ſame Day 200 were at Warrington; two of whom, who had croſſed the River, were ſeized by the Liverpool Soldiers, Hand-cuffed, and ſent to Cheſter.

Letters of the 1ſt ſay, that ſeveral Parties of the Rebels had croſſed the Merſey at different Places, on the 30th at Night, and early in the Morning of the 1ſt Inſtant, and were marching by different Routes towards Macclesfield. The Horſe and Artillery paſſed at Cheadle Ford. The Bridges were made of Trees (chiefly Poplars) fell'd for that Purpoſe, and Planks laid acroſs; and all the Country People that could be found, were compelled to aſſiſt therein. They preſſ'd, or rather took away all the Horſes they could meet with about Manchester, before they croſſed the Merſey, and obliged ſeveral Gentlemen, who had ſent their Horſes out of the Way, to ſend for them back. By Break of Day upon the 1ſt, a Party of Horſe came to Altringham, beſpoke Quarters for a Body of Foot, which arrived there about Ten, and then ſet out for Macclesfield with a Guide. The Party which lay at Altringham were very buſy to know what Number of the King's Forces there was at Knotsford. At Eleven o'Clock, about 200 Horſe came into Macclesfield, and ordered the Bellman to prepare Quarters for 5000 Men, who came in there about Two o'Clock, with the Artillery, and the Pretender's Son, who lay there that Night. The Vanguard, which conſiſted of about 200 Men, and which had Orders to be in Readineſs to march at Eleven at Night, was quartered at Broken Croſs, on the Congleton Side of Macclesfield. All that Evening they were very buſy ſcaling their Pieces, firing them, and putting them into Order. They had given out that they ſhould call at Knotsford, and that they did not, ſeems to be owing to their having heard, that there were 2000 of the King's Troops in that Place. In the middle of the Night 40 of them were at Buckley Hill in Purſuit of two Deſerters.

By Letters of the 2d there are Advices, that the Party which lay at Altringham the Night before, marched early that Morning towards Macclesfield, from which Place about 2000 Foot paſſed by Gawſworth at Ten; that 2000 Horſe and Foot came into Congleton, between Three and Four in the Afternoon, who gave out that the Pretender, with the Remainder of the Troops, would be there that Evening. A ſmall Party of about 30 were detached to a Place called Aſhbury, two or three Miles on the Newcaſtle Side of Congleton. Their Horſes are very ſmall, lean, and of different Colours.

"*Butley-Aſhe* (two Miles from *Macclesfield*) [illegible]. About Three this Afternoon marched by the Pretender's Son, at the Head of two Regiments of Foot, one of which is called his; he marched all the Way from Manchester, and forded the River above Stockport, which took him up to the Middle. He was dreſs'd in a light Plaid, belted about with a Blue Saſh; he wore a grey Wig, with a blue Bonnet and a white Reſolute, and it was obſerved that he looked very dejected. The bulk of his People were very ordinary, only his own Regiment ſeemed to be picked, and made a tolerable Appearance. Their advanced Guard got into Macclesfield before the main Body paſſed this Place. Their Arms are very indifferent; ſome have only Guns, and thoſe but bad, ſome Piſtols, and hunting Pike; the reſt Swords and Targets; their Train of Artillery conſiſts of 13 Field pieces, ſome two, ſome four Pounders; two Carriages loaded with Gunpowder, and two Sumpter-Horſes, other Baggage we ſaw none: They ſeize all Horſes they can lay their Hands on, but pay for what they take. We hear there was a ſmall Detachment of his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Army at Macclesfield on Saturday Morning, but they marched from thence the ſame Day."

Thurſday an Expreſs arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, by which we hear that his Army was ſo well diſpoſed of, that he doubted not to be up with the Rebels in a few Hours.

Extract of a private Letter from Manchester, Nov. 29. Morning.

"The two Highlanders that beat up for Volunteers through this Town, offered Five Guineas advance; a conſiderable Number liſted, of which each received one Shilling, and are to have the reſt, when their Prince, as they call him, comes. Laſt Night about 9 o'Clock a Party of Horſe came in, I believe them about 100; they don't appear ſuch terrible Fellows as they were repreſented; they are all in Highland Dreſs, have a long Sword and Belts ſtuck with Piſtols; their Horſes are of all Colours and Sizes, but moſtly large; the Men are but of ſmall Size: I think our Dragoons might trample them under Foot."

"The Bell-Man is now going through the Town, to order all Perſons that pay any kind of Exciſe, forthwith to appear, and bring their laſt Acquittance, and as much ready Caſh as that contains, on Pain of Military Execution. In my Opinion, they'll make all poſſible haſte thro' Derbyſhire. About 10 o'Clock another Party of Horſe came in, and they have fixed on Mr. Dereſon's for the Pretender's Quarters. At Two o'Clock ſeveral thouſands came in; a great many of the Foot are poor diminutive Creatures, but there are many ſtrong ſtout Men amongſt the Guards and Officers. They have ordered the Bells to ring. The Bell man is going with Orders for us to illuminate our Houſes, which muſt be done. Thoſe that came in laſt Night, demanded Quarters for 10,000 To-day. At Three o'Clock, which is this Morning, the Pretender marched by my Door in Highland Dreſs, on Foot, ſurrounded by a Highland Guard, and no Muſick but a Pair of Bagpipes with him."

Extract of a private Letter from Cheſter, Nov. 30.

"We have now compleated the Works about our Caſtle, which is in ſo good Condition, that we are no longer in any Pain about the Rebels; they may come when they will, and be ſure of a warm Welcome. In digging about the Walls there were found fourteen Bullets, each of forty Pounds Weight, ſuppoſed to have lain there from the Time that our Caſtle was beſieged by Oliver Cromwell, who, though he had 20,000 Men under his Command, ſpent twenty Weeks before it, when the Garriſon conſiſted but of 800 Men. As to the Rebels, according to the beſt Account we have, they diminiſh daily; they are at preſent at Mancheſter, between the two Armies, that of the Duke being ten Miles nearer to them than Marſhal Wade. They liſted in Mancheſter about 9 Men in two Hours, the Children of People executed in the laſt Rebellion. Four Regiments of the Duke's Foot are to be at Macclesfield this Day; the whole Army is ſo diſpoſed as to be able to join in ſix Hours; we are not therefore like to have any Rebels here, unleſs they are brought here to join about twenty of their Friends, whom we have in Priſon. I hope a Week's Time will give me an Opportunity of writing you better News, though, as Times go, I look upon this to be pretty good."

They write from Copenhagen, that his Daniſh Majeſty has taken a final Reſolution of embarking 12,000 Men for Scotland, that the Regiments which are to compoſe this Succour, are not only named, but have had poſitive Orders given them to aſſemble at Coldingen, from whence they are to march to Ripen, in order to embark on board the Tranſports that are getting ready there.

The following is an exact Liſt of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Army, viz.

Veteran Soldiers	7500
New raiſed Soldiers	3000
Foot	10500
Veteran Horſe	1400
New raiſed Horſe	800
In all	2200

Total of the Army 12700

Tueſday the Court of Common Council of this City, were pleaſed to order One Thouſand Pounds to be paid out of the Chamber of London, for the Uſe mention'd in the Veteran's Scheme.

Tueſday the Company of Stationers paid into the Chamber of London, at Guildhall, the Sum of 100 l. towards the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of his Majeſty's Forces.

The ſame Day came on before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council at Guildhall, the Election of a Common Cryer of this City, in the room of John Elderton, Eſq; deceaſed, the Candidates were Mr. Peter Roberts, one of the Deputies of Biſhopſgate-Ward; and Mr. Richard Romman, one of the Common-Council of Tower-Ward; when the Numbers ſtood as follows, viz.

For Mr. Roberts,	For Mr. Romman,
Aldermen, 11,	Aldermen, 9,
Common Council, 110.	Common-Council, 109.

By which Mr. Roberts, had a Majority of Three, and was declared duly elected.

The Friendſhip, Ball, from Falmouth for South Carolina, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, is retaken by the Ambſcade Privateer.

BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Stallard, late of Old Fiſhſtreet, London, Merchant, Apothecary, and Chapman.

Jonathan Nunn, late of Much Clacton in the County of Eſſex, Grocer and Chapman.

This Day is publiſh'd,

NUMB. II. *of*

THE ENTERTAINER. Conſiſting of Pieces in Proſe and Verſe, Witty, Humorous, or Curious.

The Contents of this Number.

I. The Toilet.
II. The Praiſe of King Richard the Third. By Sir William Cornwallis.
III. A true Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. Benjamin Dod, Citizen and Lemon Draper, who lately fell from his Horſe, and died ſoon after.
IV. The Firſt Ode of the Second Book of Horace paraphraſed: And addreſſed to Richard Se——le, Eſq;
V. A Converſation between the Lady Jane Grey, and F. Feckenham, a Romiſh Prieſt, concerning the Bleſſed Sacrament, whilſt ſhe was Priſoner in the Tower of London, and was beheaded on the Green there, Feb. 12 1554; together with her Behaviour and laſt Speech and Prayers at her Suffering.
VI. A full and true Relation of his Excellency the Pope's Nuncio making his public Entry at Windſor on Sunday the Third of this Inſtant July, 1687.
VII. A Letter from Sir John Suckling to Mr. Henry Germain, in the Beginning of the late Long Parliament, Anno 1640.
VIII. To the ingenious Salinda, on meeting her at the Aſſizes in the County of S——.
IX. The Sweater's Bank; or Parliamentary Security for eſtabliſhing a new Bank in Ireland; wherein the ordinary Uſe of Oaths is conſidered. Written by Dean Swift.
X. The Earl of Pembroke's Speech in the Houſe of Peers, when the Seven Lords were accuſed of High Treaſon.
XI. An Original Letter, found among the Plunder at Taking of Porto Bello.
XII. A Letter ſent from the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Warwick, Admiral of the Sea, to J. Pym, Eſq; and preſented to both Houſes of Parliament, July 6, 1642.
XIII. A Catalogue of the chief Rarities in the publick Theatre and Anatomy-Hall of the University of Leyden.
XIV. Curioſities and Rarities to be ſeen in the Gallery of the Garden of the Academy of Leyden.

The Contents of Number I.

I. On Paddy's Character of the Intelligencer.
II. Lord Del——r's Speech to his Tenants.
III. Prince George's Letter to the King.
IV. The Lord Churchill's Letter to the King.
V. The Princeſs Anne of Denmark's Letter to the Queen.
VI. A ſhort Hiſtorical Account touching the Succeſſion of the Crown.
VII. A Poem, occaſioned by the Hangings in the Caſtle of Dublin, in which the Story of Phaeton is expreſſed.
VIII. Reaſons humbly offer'd by the Company exerciſing the Trade and Myſtery of Upholders, againſt Part of the Bill for the better viewing, ſearching, and examining Drugs, Medicine, &c.
IX. A Homily ſpoken by his Holineſs Pope Clement XII. upon Chriſtmas Day, after the Solemnization of Maſs in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's, in the Year 1702.
X. The Praiſe of Nothing. By Sir Wm Cornwallis.
XI. Iter Boreale, a Poem By the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Corbet, Biſhop of Norwich.
XII. The Muſic Speech, ſpoken at the public Commencement at Cambridge.
XIII. An Eſſay on Entertainments.
XIV. An Account of the Sickneſs and Death of Dr. W——dw——d; as alſo of what appeared upon opening his Body. In a Letter to a Friend in the Country. By Dr. Tecbicum.
XV. The Favourite. A Song.
XVI. W. T. to fair Chloe: Who the firſt Time he had the Honour to ſee her, ſung a Ballad of her own compoſing in Compliment to one he had writ before.
XVII. A Poem from the ancient Britiſh Language.
XVIII. Pegaſus, or the Flying Horſe from Oxford, burſting the Proceedings of the Viſitors and other Bedlamites there, by Command of the Earl of Montgomery.
XIX. A Tale of the Times, by the Author of the Tale of a Tub.
XX. Mr. Baron Lovel's Charge to the Grand Jury for the County of Devon.
XXI. Miſcellanea Magna; or, induſtrious Collections for the further carrying on, and holding forth of the great Work of Mis-underſtanding, fitted to common Senſe as formerly.
XXII. The Catholic Poet; or, Proteſtant Barnaby a forrowful Lamentation.
XXIII. The Earl Marſhal's Order, touching the Habits of the Peereſſes at the Coronation of their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary.
XXIV. The Drawing Room.
XXV. The Muſic Speech, ſpoken at the public Commencement in Cambridge, July 6. 1714. By Roger Long, M. A. Fellow of Pembroke-Hall.

As this Undertaking ariſes from the Merit of ſome Pamphlets, which are to be ſelected out of a Multitude, there is no ascertaining how many Sheets it will make, there being ſcarce one in a Thouſand which conduces to this Deſign, and none ſhall be inſerted that does not fully anſwer the Title; therefore, it is hoped the Polite World will give it proper Encouragement, by favouring the Editor with their immediate Subſcriptions, he being determined to print no more than ſhall be ſubſcrib'd for by Chriſtmas.

This Work will be publiſhed in Octavo Weekly, on a good Letter and Paper, the firſt Number of which was publiſhed on Saturday the 30th of November.

No Money is required but on Delivery of a Number, at the Price of One Shilling.

Subſcribers are deſired to ſend in their Names and Addreſs to C. Hitch, in Pater-noſter Row; S. Auſten, in Newgate ſtreet; Meſſ. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard; F. Cogan, at the Middle Temple-Gate in Fleetſtreet; H. Chapelle, in Groſvenor-ſtreet; G. Woodfall, at Charing Croſs; and to all the Booksellers in Town and Country, and Perſons that carry the News.

Yeſterday 7-Night the following Numbers were drawn Prizes viz. 42,135, 2000 l. 11,259, 13,338, 25,301, 500 l. each; and 7053, 21,556, 29,355, 36,960, 41,104, 45,515, 18,353, 100 l. each.

On Saturday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 42,135, 2000 l. 25,301, 11,259, 500 l. 29,355, 45,515, 36,100, 21,556, 7053, 100 l. each.

Monday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 33,948, 5000 l. 34,936, 1000 l. 44,128, 1828, 26,671, 16,407, 6109, 49,886, 12,098, and 39,221, 100 l. each.

Tueſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 37,074, 5000 l. 27,213 25,609, and 14,818, 100 l. each.

Wedneſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 30,519, 1000 l. 25,809, 500 l. 42,110, and 36,853, 100 l. each.

Thurſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 36,445, 5000 l. 871, 19,492, 12,754, 2136, and 48,152, 100 l. each.

Dr R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of freſh Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obſtinate ſoever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progreſs, and intirely and in a ſhort while, totally, ſpeedily, and carries off all both by the firſt more Intention, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees cleanſes all the Running, and heals and ſtrengthens the Parts ſenſibly and ſtrongly, without the too common Conſequences of leaving other Ulcers, Gleeting, or Weakneſs behind. This it does in a Way to recover and gratify both by Stool and Urine, and each a Dole, every Time is ſmall and pleaſant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the moſt Perſon can be as well ſurprized as delighted with and the more ſo as it does it by every one's Conſtitution hinders no Buſineſs nor gives the leaſt Suſpicion to the neareſt Relation. In a very ſhort Space of Time (living temperately) it drives away a wild CLAP, and thoſe more fevere, according to their ſeveral Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Phyſick conſidered any Medicine or Method capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more ſafely, or more ſpeedily, for it is ſo compleatly adapted to every Circumſtance of the Infection, and ſo ſtrongly answers the ſeveral Intentions of curing, that it ſeems impoſſible it ſhould once fail, but to be ſure how to be had of it, for it will recommend itſelf, I'm ſound, that no Perſon will ever after ſeek for Cure himſelf, or adviſe his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5 s. the Tin-Pot. Taken all only by the Doctor, as above ſaid and ſent (ſeal'd up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookſeller at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church Fleetſtreet, and by Mr Cook under the Royal Exchange, where it may be had by any Meſſenger, asking only for a 5 s. Pot of the COMPOUND.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Woman; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as to let them what it will do; on a little Continuance of it, for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a long laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it, conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declinations of Debt and Poverty, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or thundering the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do. And hereby a Means in Phyſick, that even Galen & Bacon in Further Views, (the one of late the other of old) would have allowed that good Eating and Drinking with it, conſiderable in ſome Degree as leaſt as an Accuracy exact here to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only, to moſt Men and every Deſire, but all true Power (as it raiſes up and conſtitutes the Fellow) and every artificial Spirituoſity of the Muſcular Excellence Perfect in Mind and correct, chaſte and conſtitutive Uſe, or Wiſdom in Women, the Lackeys and Luxuriant Humours, and the Powers, Conduits, or Obſtructions of the latter, ſo more than ſome Impotency or Infertility, in every Sex and Individual Species of the other, namely Thirty of both; and that it is Ballancing, and greatly Reſtorative, is no Wonder by long Experience, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons running to a Decrepid old Age, as well as recovered from both Paralytic Diſeaſes and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being ſo vaſtly more Effectual, but in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will be pleaſantly experience it an active quickening Power, immediately ſtrengthening the Nerves, comforting the Vitals, exhilarating the Spirits, comforting the Veſſels, enriching the Juice, and reſtoring and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it, but as ſure a Friend as in Time of Need, as that on the taking of it, but a little or none more of it than ordinary, it will ſo inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inactive Spirit, and reſtore and ſtrengthen the languiſh enfeebled Faculties of the Body as to make and conſtitute where it could have been expected and at the ſame Time follow to ſurrender that conjugal Act to each Partner. Price Half a Guinea per Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Grocer, who was in Cuſtody in the Fleet Priſon, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon, at the Seven Stars in Vere-ſtreet, Clare-Market, (each with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon asking for the Quinteſſence.

Government, we hear as yet nothing of this Intended offer'd from those who hold civil, lucrative Employments and Pensions, as they whom o'erflow of Emoluments from the Government took them even to be quite exempted from any Service of this Kind. Many Gentlemen, therefore warm Friends to our present happy Establishment, hope to see a Subscription o'erdone, wherein the Placemen and Pensioners should voluntarily apply Half their annual Incomes from the Public to the Service of the Government, at this 'juncture; assurance, we hope, from the Wisdom and Justice of Parliament, that they will very soon be obliged, to it by a Special Law for that Purpose.

ORESTES to PYLADES.

O Persecuted by Malice and inhorning Foes,
Robbed by false Friend more treacherous than those,
By all forsaken, and forsaking all,
In Exile wand'ring I enjoy'd my Fall:
The Mind, unconscious of th' imputed Crime,
Serene, natural, with the Flow of Time.
All Injuries pitying Pity'd away,
Yet mourn'd o'er Justice flagrant in Decay.
'Till no Fangs and Claws, at last, prepar'd,
(Who can the friend and Foe contend withstand)
Turg'd the Throne against perverted Laws;
Echo'rd, Success attended on my Caule,
My gracious Sovereign, clement, good, and just,
Sent Call for his Land, and rav'd me from the Dust,
Confess'd, declar'd me Injur'd from the first,
And to redress, first'd Mortally fulfil:
Crush'd the quibbling Rules and Forms which bind
A learned J——ge against Incorrupt Mind;
While propell'd, Zealot dull, unletter'd Tools,
Are left at large to err by erring Rules:
Forward of Error's Errors, forsooth!
The Mock of Justice and Disgrace of Truth.
Thus blest, this Royal Pleasure did dispute
With venal Forms for injur'd Innocence;
Magnanimously good, would be obey'd,
And heed, by Craft, his Will should be delay'd,
A second Mand'rate gain'd, for Bail, in Hand,
For Ill of the Kind e'er known in *British* Land,
Who precedentless fell by lawless Charge,
He did without a President enlarge.
With Royal Favour thus distinct, beyond
What any injur'd Subject ever found,
Grateful, my Heart to great Returns aspires,
My Soul is kindl'd with restiless Fires;
Prone to his Service ev'ry Impulse tends,
T'oppose his Foes, and join his gallant Friends.
The Royal Hunters, and their active Chief,
To Danger prompt me, negligent of Life.
Scour o'er the Plain, the close Defile explore,
Skirmish, surprize, and intercept the Store;
Beat Quarters up, and straggling Parties in,
And keep the vagrant Foe to discipline;
Around them set the frighten'd Country free,
So plan'ning might impracticable be.
Not thus alone the bold Disturbers hunt,
But in the Field I fall them in the Front
Oh! for that glorious Day! to face the Foe,
With Rage indignant my Proportions glow.
Full of one brave, one noble, vast Design,
My King's the Glory but the Danger mine;
Eager my Eye should fright out the Youth,
For to my Country, to my King, and Truth;
Determin'd, mark him, 'till my shining Hand,
Should lay him prostrate on the hostile Sand;
By one auspicious Blow decide the Day,
Or greatly perish to the bold I dye.
Come then, my Friend, be Partner in the War,
See King and Country in my Action there,
Inseparable ever be their Good,
Like Man and Wife, the tender Ties Flesh and Blood
But if I fall, by grateful Impulse led,
Oh! tell my King how faithfully I bled,
Expos'd to Danger ev'ry glorious Event,
Dying, declar'd twas great to die for him,
And Life, sacrifice, now the worst and greatest Crime.

LONDON.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. By Advices from Deal, of the 28th, the Crew of the Ship brought in thither by the Sheerneſs, were all sent to Dover Caſtle, and the remaining Priſoners diſtributed in the ſeveral Men of War in Admiral Vernon's Squadron. By the Accounts that ſome amongſt them gave, they ſailed from Dunkirk, bound for Scotland, with two more Tranſports in Company, but were ſeparated by bad Weather; that the Prize came on the Coaſt of Scotland, but being chaſed by a Man of War, put to Sea, and was taken by the Sheerneſs ſome Days after. Amongſt the Priſoners, there appear to be ſome Engliſh, who were taken Priſoners the laſt Campaign in Flanders, and were afterwards inveigled into the French Service. There are alſo ſome Deſerters from the Scotch Regiments in the Dutch Service, and ſeveral Scotch and Iriſh Men, and alſo ſome French Men.

Liſt of the principal Priſoners, as their Names were given in by themſelves.

	Regiment.
Mr Radcliffe, call'd Earl of Derwentwater, Captain in	Dillon's.
Mr Radcliffe, ſaid to be Son of the former, Captain in	Dillon's.
Robert Cameron, Capt. reformed in	Rutlie's
Thomas Nairn, Son to Lord Nairn Firſt Lieutenant in	Ld J. Drummond's.
Sam. Cameran, Second Lieutenant in	Ld J. Drummond's.
Patrick Fitzgerald, Captain in	Buckley's.
James Ohanlow, Captain in	Berwick.
William Fitzgerald, Second Lieutenant in	Buckley's.
Corn M'Carty, Enſign in	Buckley's.
Alexander Baillie, Captain in	Ld. J. Drummond's.
Alexander M'Donald Captain in	Ld J Drummond's.
Adam Urquhart, Lieutenant in	Ld J Drummonds
Lewis Shee, Captain in	Rutlie's.
Thomas Renally, Lieutenant in	Lawley's.
John Riley, Lieutenant in	Buckley's
Murdock Gennis, Captain in	Dillon's.
James Seaton, Captain in	Rutlie's.
Edward Dunn, Lieutenant in	Rutlie's.
Merfeil Devant, Lieutenant in	Sarſtonge's.
Edmund Riley, Lieutenant in	Dillon's.
Robert Grace, Captain reformed in	Lally's
Clement M'Dermer, Equerry to the Perſon call'd Ld. Derwentwater	

N. B. The Ship taken by the Sheerneſs Privateer was formerly called the Sole, but the Name ſhe now goes by is the Eſperance.

Whitehall Dec 1. By Letters from Newcaſtle, of the 28th paſt, there is Advice, that Capt. Thomas, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop the Saltaſh, who was arrived there from Liverpool, having ſeen a large Ship off Buccanneſs on Tueſday laſt, had come to near her, that he fired a Broadſide at her, and drove her among the Rocks at Peterhead, but could not follow her, the Wind blowing very hard. That he had next Morning ſpoke with a Fiſhing Boat, with four Men, who had been on board the ſaid Ship, who told him that ſhe had four Companies of Lord John Drummond's Regiment on board, all dreſs'd in Red, and ſpoke Engliſh; and that nine Sail more all from France, with Soldiers, landed at Stonehive and Montroſs upon the 22d.

Whitehall, Dec. 1. An Expreſs is arrived from Marſhal Wade, with Letters of the 28th from Perſbridge, where his Army was then encamped, with Advice, that he was upon his March through Yorkſhire into Lancaſhire, and would be on Tueſday the 3d Inſtant at Wetherby.

Whitehall, Dec 2. Letters from Inverneſs of the 14th of November bring Advice, that Lord London, having with him a conſiderable Force, conſiſting of part of his own Regiment, and ſeveral of the Monro's, Lord Sutherland's, Mr. Grant's, and Lord Rea's People, and 400 of the Macleods from the Iſle of Sky, and having received the Arms and Money brought by his Majeſty's Sloop the Saltaſh, was preparing to ſet out to queſt the Commotions in that Neighbourhood, to ſupply the Garriſons with ſuch Neceſſaries as they might have Occaſion for, and to prevent Lord Lewis Gordon, who was lately come from the North, from giving any further Diſturbance. The ſaid Letters add, that beſides the Gentlemen above named, the greateſt Zeal had been ſhewn for the Support of his Majeſty's Government, by the Lord Fortroſe and Sir Alexander Macdonald.

Whitehall, Dec. 2. By Advices from Lancaſhire of the 30th paſt, the whole Body of the Rebels was in and about Manchester that Day, and their Artillery was expected. A Report prevailed ſtrongly there, as if they would endeavour to ſlip through Derbyſhire or Nottinghamſhire, and to avoid the Duke of Cumberland's Army. The firſt Battalion of Guards arrived at Litchfield that Morning, without loſing a Man, either by Sickneſs or any other Accident; and the two other Battalions were expected there the next Day. Handaſyde's Regiment was to be at Tamworth the ſame Day. The Duke of Bedford's Regiment marched into Lichfield, part on the 29th at Night, and part the next Morning. Letters from Leeke in Staffordſhire of the 30th of November, takes Notice, that they had not then heard of any advanced Parties of the Rebels being got on this Side Manchester.

Whitehall, Dec. 3. There are Letters received to Day, which mention that the main Body of the Rebel Army marched from Manchester on Sunday Morning laſt. That one part of them had taken the Road to Stockport, and the other, that to Knotsford; but that it was ſuppoſed they would join, and go altogether the latter Road.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

Whitehall, Dec 4. Letters from Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, and Staffordſhire, of the 30th paſt, bring Accounts, that about 200 of the Rebels had that Day come to a Paſs three Miles from Manchester, leading to Knotsford, and had made a ſort of Bridge over the River, by filling it with Trees that they had fell'd, and had advanced to Altringham: That 55 had the ſame Day croſſed the River at Gatley Ford to Cheadle, two Miles from Stockport, and had returned directly after to Manchester by Cheadle Ford: That 10 had croſſed the Ford at Stockport that Afternoon, ſtaid there about half an Hour, gave out that they ſhould bring a large Body of Forces to Stockport that Night, and that they had inflicted great Numbers of Men at Manchester, to which Place they returned. They had 16 Pieces of Cannon at Manchester, great Numbers of covered Waggons, and near 100 Horſes laden. They talk'd differently about the Route they intended to take; ſome giving out they ſhould march forthwith to Cheſter, and others into Derbyſhire. The ſame Day 200 were at Warrington; two of whom, who had croſſed the River, were ſeized by the Liverpool Soldiers, Hand-cuffed, and ſent to Cheſter.

Letters of the 1ſt ſay, that ſeveral Parties of the Rebels had croſſed the Merſey at different Places, on the 30th at Night, and early in the Morning of the 1ſt Inſtant, and were marching by different Routes towards Macclesfield. The Horſe and Artillery paſſed at Cheadle Ford. The Bridges were made of Trees (chiefly Poplars) felled for that Purpoſe, and Planks laid acroſs; and all the Country People that could be found, were compelled to aſſiſt therein. They preſſ'd, or rather took away all the Horſes they could meet with about Manchester, before they croſſed the Merſey, and obliged ſeveral Gentlemen, who had their Horſes out of the Way, to ſend for them back. By Break of Day upon the 1ſt, a Party of Horſe came to Altringham, beſpoke Quarters for a Body of Foot, which arrived there about Ten, and then ſet out for Macclesfield with a Guide. The Party which lay at Altringham were very inquiſitive to know what Number of the King's Forces there was at Knotsford. At Eleven o'Clock, about 100 Horſe came into Macclesfield, and ordered the Bellman to prepare Quarters for 5000 Men, who came in there about Two o'Clock, with the Artillery, and the Pretender's Son, who lay there that Night. The Vanguard, which conſiſted of about 200 Men, and which had Orders to be in Readineſs to march at Eleven at Night, was quartered at Broken Croſs, on the Congleton Side of Macclesfield. All that Evening they were very buſy ſcaling their Pieces, firing them, and putting them into Order. They had given out that they ſhould call at Knotsford, and that they did not, ſeems to be owing to their having heard, that there were 2000 of the King's Troops in that Place. In the middle of the Night 40 of them were at Buckley Hill in Purſuit of two Deſerters.

By Letters of the 2d there are Advices, that the Party which lay at Altringham the Night before, marched early that Morning towards Macclesfield, from which Place about 2000 Foot paſſed by Gawſworth at Ten; that 2000 Horſe and Foot came into Congleton, between Three and Four in the Afternoon, who gave out that the Pretender, with the Remainder of the Troops, would be there that Evening. A ſmall Party of about 30 were detached to a Place called Aſhbury, two or three Miles on the Newcaſtle Side of Congleton. Their Horſes are very ſmall, lean, and of different Colours.

"*Butley-Aſhe* (two Miles from *Macclesfield*) About Three this Afternoon marched by the Pretender's Son, at the Head of two Regiments of Foot, one of which is clothed his; he marched all the Way from Manchester, and forded the River above Stockport, which took him up to the Middle. He was dreſſed in a light Plaid, belted about with a Blue Saſh; he wore a grey Wig, with a blue Bonnet and a white Feather in it, and it was obſerved that he looked very dejected. The bulk of his People were very ordinary, only his own Regiment ſeemed to be picked, and made a tolerable Appearance. Their advanced Guard got into Macclesfield before the main Body paſſed this Place. Their Arms are very indifferent; ſome have only Guns, and thoſe but bad, ſome Piſtols, and hunting Pikes; the reſt Swords and Targets; their Train of Artillery conſiſts of 13 Field pieces, ſome two, ſome four Pounders; two Carriages loaded with Gunpowder, and two Sumpter-Horſes, other Baggage we ſaw none: They ſeize all Horſes they can lay their Hands on, but pay for what they take. We hear there was a ſmall Detachment of his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Army at Macclesfield on Saturday Morning, but they marched from thence the ſame Day."

Thurſday an Expreſs arrived from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, by which we hear that his Army was ſo well diſpoſed of, that he doubted not to be up with the Rebels in a few Hours.

Extract of a private Letter from Manchester, Nov. 29. Morning.

"The two Highlanders that beat up for Volunteers through this Town, offered Five Guineas advance; a conſiderable Number liſted, of which each received one Shilling, and are to have the reſt, when their Prince, as they call him, comes. Laſt Night about 9 o'Clock a Party of Horſe came in, I believe them about 100; they don't appear ſuch terrible Fellows as they were repreſented; they are all in Highland Dreſs, have a long Sword and Belts ſtuck with Piſtols; their Horſes are of all Colours and Sizes, but moſtly large; the Men are but of ſmall Size: I think our Dragoons might trample them under Foot."

"The Bell-Man is now going through the Town, to order all Perſons that pay any kind of Exciſe, forthwith to appear, and bring their laſt Acquittance, and as much ready Caſh as that contains, on Pain of Military Execution. In my Opinion, they'll make all poſſible haſte thro' Derbyſhire. About 10 o'Clock another Party of Horſe came in, and they have fixed on Mr. Deniſon's for the Pretender's Quarters. At Two o'Clock ſeveral thouſands came in; a great many of the Foot are poor diminutive Creatures, but there are many ſtrong ſtout Men amongſt the Guards and Officers. They have ordered the Bells to ring. The Bell man is going with Orders for us to illuminate our Houſes, which muſt be done. Thoſe that came in laſt Night, demanded Quarters for 10,000 To-day. At Three o'Clock, which is this Moment, the Pretender marched by my Door in Highland Dreſs, on Foot, ſurrounded by a Highland Guard, and no Muſick but a Pair of Bagpipes with him."

Extract of a private Letter from Cheſter, Nov. 30.

"We have now completed the Works about our Caſtle, which is to ſo good Condition, that we are no longer in any Pain about the Rebels; they may come when they will, and be ſure of a warm Welcome. In digging about the Walls there were found fourteen Bullets, each of forty Pounds Weight, ſuppoſed to have lain there from the Time that our Caſtle was beſieged by Oliver Cromwell, who, though he had 20,000 Men under his Command, ſpent twenty Weeks before it, when the Garriſon conſiſted but of 800 Men. As to the Rebels, according to the beſt Account we have, they diminiſh daily; they are at preſent at Manchester, between the two Armies, that of the Duke being ten Miles nearer to them than Marſhal Wade. They liſted in Manceſter about 9 Men in two Hours, the Children of People executed in the laſt Rebellion. Four Regiments of the Duke's Foot are to be at Macclesfield this Day; the whole Army is ſo diſpoſed as to be able to join in ſix Hours; we are not therefore like to have any Rebels here, unleſs they are brought here to join about twenty of their Friends, whom we have in Priſon. I hope a Week's Time will give me an Opportunity of writing you better News, though, as Times go, I look upon this to be pretty good."

They write from Copenhagen, that his Daniſh Majeſty has taken a final Reſolution of embarking 12,000 Men for Scotland, that the Regiments which are to compoſe this Succour, are not only named, but have had poſitive Orders given them to aſſemble at Coldingen, from whence they are to march to Ripen, in order to embark on board the Tranſports that are getting ready there.

The following is an exact Liſt of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's Army, viz.

Veteran Soldiers	7500
New raiſed Soldiers	3000
Foot	10500
Veteran Horſe	1400
New raiſed Horſe	800
In all	2200
Total of the Army	12700

Tueſday the Court of Common Council of this City, were pleaſed to order One Thouſand Pounds to be paid out of the Chamber of London, for the Uſe mention'd in the Veteran's Scheme.

Tueſday the Company of Stationers paid into the Chamber of London, at Guildhall, the Sum of 100 l. towards the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of his Majeſty's Forces.

The ſame Day came on before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council at Guildhall, the Election of a Common Cryer of this City, in the room of John Elderton, Eſq; deceaſed, the Candidates were Mr. Peter Roberts, one of the Deputies of Biſhopſgate-Ward; and Mr. Richard Romman, one of the Common-Council of Tower-Ward; when the Numbers ſtood as follows, viz.

For Mr. Roberts,	For Mr. Romman,
Aldermen, 11,	Aldermen, 9,
Common-Council, 110.	Common-Council, 109.

By which Mr. Roberts, had a Majority of Three, and was declared duly elected.

The Friendſhip, Ball, from Falmouth for South Carolina, taken by a Spaniſh Privateer, is retaken by the Ambuſcade Privateer.

BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Stallard, late of Old Fiſhſtreet, London, Merchant, Apothecary, and Chapman.

Jonathan Nunn, late of Much Clacton in the County of Eſſex, Grocer and Chapman.

This Day is publiſh'd,

NUMB. II. *of*

THE ENTERTAINER. Conſiſting of Pieces in Proſe and Verſe, Witty, Humorous, or Curious.

The Contents of this Number.

I. The Toilet.
II. The Praiſe of King Richard the Third. By Sir William Cornwallis.
III. A true Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. Benjamin Dod, Citizen and Lenen Draper, who lately fell from his Horſe, and died ſoon after.
IV. The Firſt Ode of the Second Book of Horace paraphraſed: And addreſſed to Richard S——le, Eſq;
V. A Converſation between the Lady Jane Carey, and F. Peckham, a Romiſh Prieſt, concerning the Bleſſed Sacrament, whilſt ſhe was Priſoner in the Tower of London, and was beheaded on the Green there, Feb. 12 1554; together with her Behaviour and Laſt Speech and Prayers at her Suffering.
VI. A full and true Relation of his Excellency the Pope's Nuncio making his public Entry at Windſor on Sunday the Third of this Inſtant July, 1687.
VII. A Letter from Sir John Suckling to Mr. Henry Germain, in the Beginning of the late Long Parliament, Anno 1640.
VIII. To the ingenious Saliada, on meeting her at the Aſſizes in the County of S——.
IX. The Swearer's Bank; or Parliamentary Security for eſtabliſhing a new Bank in Ireland; wherein the medicinal Uſe of Oaths is conſidered. Written by Dean Swift.
X. The Earl of Pembroke's Speech in the Houſe of Peers, when the Seven Lords were accuſed of High Treaſon.
XI. An Original Letter, found among the Plunder at Taking of Porto Bello.
XII. A Letter ſent from the Rt. Hon. Robert Earl of Warwick Admiral of the Sea, to J. Pym, Eſq; and preſented to both Houſes of Parliament, July 6, 1642.
XIII. A Catalogue of the chief Rarities in the public Theatre and Anatomy-Hall of the Univerſity of Leyden.
XIV. Curioſities and Rarities to be ſeen in the Gallery of the Garden of the Academy of Leyden.

The Contents of Number I.

I. On Paddy's Character of the Intelligencer.
II. Lord Del——r's Speech to his Tenants.
III. Prince George's Letter to the King.
IV. The Lord Churchill's Letter to the King.
V. The Princeſs Anne of Denmark's Letter to the Queen.
VI. A ſhort Hiſtorical Account touching the Succeſſion of the Crown.
VII. A Poem, occaſioned by the Hanging in the Caſtle of Dublin, in which the Story of Phaeton is expreſſed.
VIII. Reaſons humbly offer'd by the Company exerciſing the Trade and Myſtery of Upholders, againſt Part of the Bill for the better viewing, ſearching, and examining Drugs, Medicine, &c.
IX. A Homily, ſpoken by his Holineſs Pope Clement XII. upon Chriſtmas Day, after the Solemnization of Maſs in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's, in the Year 1702.
X. The Praiſe of Nothing. By Sir Wm. Cornwallis.
XI. Ire Borealæ a Poem By the Right Rev. Dr. Richard Corbet, Biſhop of Norwich.
XII. The Muſic Speech, ſpoken at the public Commencement at Cambridge.
XIII. An Eſſay on Entertainments.
XIV. An Account of the Sickneſs and Death of Dr. W——dw——d; as alſo of what appeared upon opening his Body. In a Letter to a Friend in the Country. By Dr. Technicum.
XV. The Favourite. A Simile.
XVI. W. T. to Iſaac Chr: Who the firſt Time he had the Honour to ſee her, ſung a Ballad of her own compoſing in Compliment to one that had writ before.
XVII. A Poem from the ancient Britiſh Language.
XVIII. Pegaſus, or the Flying Horſe from Oxford, burſting the Proceedings of the Visitors and other Bedlamites there, by Command of the Earl of Montgomery.
XIX. A Tale of the Times, by the Author of the Tale of a Tub.
XX. Mr. Baron Lovel's Charge to the Grand Jury for the County of Devon.
XXI. Miſcellanea Magna; or, induſtrious Collections for the further carrying on, and holding forth of the great Work of Miſunderſtanding, fitted to common Senſe as formerly.
XXII. The Catholic Poet; or, Proteſtant Barnaby's forſworful Lament on.
XXIII. The Earl Marſhal's Order, touching the Haſts of the Peereſſes at the Coronation of their Majeſties King William and Queen Mary.
XXIV. The Drawing Room.
XXV. The Muſic Speech, ſpoken at the public Commencement in Cambridge, July 6. 1714. By Roger Long, M. A. Fellow of Pembroke-Hall.

As this Undertaking ariſes from the Merit of ſome Pamphlets, which are to be ſelected out of a Multitude, there is no certaining how many Sheets it will make, there being ſcarce one in a Thouſand which conduces to this Deſign, and none ſhall be inſerted that does not fully anſwer the Title; therefore, it is hoped the Polite World will give it proper Encouragement, by favouring the Editor with their immediate Subſcriptions, he being determined to print no more than ſhall be ſubſcrib'd for by Chriſtmas.

This Work will be publiſhed in Octavo Weekly, on a good Letter and Paper, the firſt Number of which was publiſhed on Saturday the 30th of November.

No Money is required but on Delivery of a Number, at the Price of One Shilling.

Subſcribers are deſired to ſend in their Names and Addreſs to C. Hitch, in Pater-noſter Row; S. Auſten, in Newgate-ſtreet; Meſſ. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard; F. Cogan, at the Middle Temple-Gate in Fleetſtreet; H. Chapelle, in Grofvenor-ſtreet; G. Woodfall, at Charing Croſs; and to all the Bookſellers in Town and Country, and Perſons that carry the News.

Yeſterday 7-Night the following Numbers were drawn Prizes viz. 42,135, 2000 l. 11,259, 15,338, 25,301, 500 l. each; and 7053, 21,556, 29,335, 36,960, 41,104, 45,515, 18,353, 100 l. each.

On Saturday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 42,135, 2000 l. 25,301, 11,259, 500 l. 29,335, 45,515, 36,100, 21,556, 7053, 100 l. each.

Monday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 35,948, 5000 l. 34,936, 1000 l. 44,138, 1828, 26 671, 16,307, 6109, 49,886, 12,098, and 39,221, 100 l. each.

Tueſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 37 074, 5 0 l. 27,213 25,669, and 14,818, 100 l. each.

Wedneſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 30,519, 1000 l. 25,809, 500 l. 42,110, and 36 853, 100 l. each.

Thurſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the State Lottery; viz. 36 445, 5000 l. 871, 19,492, 12,754, 2139, and 48,152, 100 l. each.

Dr R. NELSON's *long-experienced* COMPOUND, *or never failing Anti-Venereal Electuary, the like of which is not to be met with,*

FOR the true Cure of both Venereal Injuries, (and all the lurking Relicks or Remains of old ones) how virulent or obſtinate ſoever they may be; for it immediately puts a Stop to their Progreſs, and inſtantly and as it were inſtinctly, terrifies out, and carries off all the thy ſpecifick Infection, wears away the various Symptoms, and by Degrees clenſes all the Running, and heals and ſtrengthens the Parts ſenſibly and firmly, without the two common Conſequences of leaving either Ulcers, Gleeting, or Weakneſs behind. This it does in a Way to evacuate and groſs both by Stool and Urine, and eaſe a Dole, viz. Two Drams and pleaſant (the Quantity but of a Nutmeg) that the moſt Perſon are as well ſurprized as delighted with the ſhort Time it takes with every one's Conſtitution hinders no Buſineſs nor gives the leaſt Suſpicion to the neareſt Relation.

It is very true Some of Time (living temperately) it drives away a Gang of CLAPS, and thoſe more ſevere, according to their ſeveral Degrees of Malignity.

There never was, nor can be in the whole Art of Phyſick contained any Medicine ſo capable of performing the Cure more certainly, more ſafely, or more ſpeedily, for it is ſo completely adapted to every Circumſtance of the Infection, and ſo truly anſwers the ſeveral Intentions of curing, that it is impoſſible it ſhould ever fail.

But no more needs to be ſaid of it, for it will recommend itſelf, and 'tis certain that no Perſon will ever after ſeek for Cure himſelf, or adviſe his Friend to any other Remedy.

Price 5 s. the Tin-Pot. Prepar'd only by the Doctor, as aforeſaid and ſent (ſeal'd up with Directions) at Mr. Corbet's Bookſeller at Addiſon's Head, oppoſite St. Dunſtan's Church Fleetſtreet, and by Mr. Cook under the Royal Exchange, where it may be had by any Meſſenger, taking only for his Pot of the COMPOUND.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A FEW Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo ſurpriſingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves; as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and prompts to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a long laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can do that Reſpect done up to it, conſidering that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores all the Declenſions of Diſeaſe and Youth, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or thickening the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do: And 'tis the Maxim in Phyſick that ſtrengthening & Balſamic Farinaceous Vegetables are in effect ſo ſolid, nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; but muſt be allowed that good Eating and Drinking with it, cannot but in ſome Degree at leaſt as an Auxiliary contribute to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only furniſh Matter and create Deſire, but all true Power (as it raiſes up and corroborates the Veſſels) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſcular Fleſhes in Men, and corrects, cleanſes and confirms the Uterus, or Womb in Women, the Lacteals and Lymphatick Veſſels, and the Fibres, Glandules, or Oſculations of the latter, or more than the Cure of Impotency or Barrenneſs in either Sex and Indifpoſition to Sex in the other, and any Thing of this Nature; and that it is Ballamick, and of a Reſtorative, as is known by long Experience, and the many Inſtances of Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a Cheerful old Age, as well as recovered from Infirm Diſeaſes and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Diet-Drinks of Watery, which this Quinteſſence, by being of ſo very more Efficacy, but in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo pleaſantly experience it to revive quickning Pulſe, to enkindle the Heart, refreſh the Spirits, comfort the Nerves, circulate the Juice, and recreating and renovating, as it were the whole Man, that they will never be without it, for it is ſuch a perfect Help in Time of Need, as that on the ſudden Occaſion for a Cordial more of it than ordinary, it will ſo effectually animate the dull inactive Spirits, and encourage and aſſiſt the languiſh enfeebled Faculties of the Senſes as wonderful and ſurprizing where it could have no Effect under the ſame Time before; ſo that it will ſurrender that conjugal Duty, or work Perfect Buſineſs half a Dozen at a Battle.

Mr. Weſt, Grocer, in Southwark, has ſold of this Quinteſſence, being ſo highly dead it is now Sold only by his Sworn Clerk, Mr. John Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere Street, Cavendiſh Market (ſealed with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon making of no Quinteſſence.

Bread

Let us

...finest and best Catholick Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, ... *too arrived to the highest or most inveterate ... of standing, and that without any ... the least hindrance, which, by an unaccountable ... is generally and falsely always found rather to encrease ... confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

...the most pleasant and Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, whether in the Gout, Rheumatism, or any Disorder whatsoever, do at once strike at the Cause and Centre of the Scurvy, and totally destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, to as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and are all ready to take their Oath in Three Days. To every Constitution, but the most delicate, after the most Stubborn Gleets, ... of the Urine pass'd off the Kidneys, have been at the Glands, became thick ... impurities, and thereby cleansed the whole Habit from all Spots ... ever black and blue Marks and Stains, Scurvy Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, Lassitude or Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and in the vast Variety of ... produced by such the Scurvy inactive and malignant Humours conceal'd under ... Appearance of the Rheumatism, Gout, or other Distempers.

And in the Stomach, by the Strength immediately creating good Appetite, exciting a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all ... Fluxes and Dysenteries, all the bad Passages, (whether proceeding ... Acids, Vapours, and other Indigestions) or Bowels, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch that besides ... the Scurvy, it also strengthens and Appeases ... effectually cures the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Women ... of all Kinds in Young or Old, and likewise all ... Chronick Diseases ... which it does effectually by Digestion and flatulent Crudities ... the Stomach and Bowels, and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and ... acute Diseases.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and in a few Days make the Patient ... lively Sensations of Health and Vigour to Admiration, ... regard ... of all Sizes and Persons, by rather a Will to procure a sound and ... Constitution.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Perspicuity, for their Infallibility and Certainty in curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humours and other Scorbutick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have made them so easy to imitate them, some under the Name and Title of Genuine Drops, but be sure that you are not to be deceived, for no Drops have the Merit, which by the Author's Direction, Appointment are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's the Corner of Bedford Yard in the Minories at 3s. 6d. a Bottle.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL impartial Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses ... by too severe purging for Venereal Impurity, violent Strains, Relaxation, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain ... they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption ... frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetes, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless be glad to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they may assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary, now published for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleets known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and prisline Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Dises of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restrictive Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative to all Weakness and Decay of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to a most surprizing Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine is found to effect so compliish such a Safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such distract Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, by this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been tried in vain, too much cannot be said in Favour of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mentioned Complaints, have readily declared.

The Cure is but from a Pint, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pint alone is sufficient to perfect a Cure, worth ten time, as such, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's ... Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whosoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness he is afflicted ... Venereal Impurity, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is totally extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS FETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son in Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his Life time chiefly managed his Business)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London.*

CONTINUES to sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c. may let their Servants or Labourers to Work at their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise tells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH, with every thing necessary for the New Japanning, and gives a plain Direction for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for ... Pictures and Fine Picture Varnish.

... Money ... READY MONEY ... House ... No. 80 Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

To Persons of either Sex,
Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even Infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patient soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and Shaking, or Relaxation of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, hard Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause, for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays fall deeds cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This Sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

TINCTURA MIRIFICA;

Or, The admirable Tincture, which infallibly cures the Stone and Gravel, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, and also the Strangury, Stoppage of Urine, and all Heat, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water.

A FEW Drops of it momentarily take off the most excruciating Pains in the Reins or Bladder, and certainly prevent their Return; for it absolutely cures the Stone and Gravel in an extraordinary Manner, it instantly removes all Uneasiness or Difficulty in making Water, heals all Excoriations, and even Ulcers of the Urinary Passages, relaxes the Ureters, so that small Stones, together with Gravel, and all mucous, slimy, obstructing Matter may pass freely from the Kidneys, to be voided visibly with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanses the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, entirely prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with the Gravel only, assuredly dissolves all large Stones possible to be dissolved, and likewise brings all the Urinary Parts and Passages to their due Tone and Vigour, so as perfectly to free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and miserable Effects of that torturing Disease.

It is the safest Medicine in the World, and not disagreeable to take. The very first Dose of it absolutely cures the most dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel in a Minute, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Ease, as is indeed very surprizing, and this great Numbers of Persons of Worth have experienced to their infinite Satisfaction. It is to be had only at Mr Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle; with Directions.

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